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ADDRESSES

OF

REV. HENRY W. BELLWS, D. D.,

AND

PROFESSOR ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK,

DELIVERED AT THE

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, NOVEMBER 7, 1855,

IN BEHALF OF THE

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

DR. TURNER'S ADDRESS TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARTER AND BY-LAWS.

NEW YORK:

WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS, STEAM PRINTERS,
113 FULTON AND 48 ANN STREETS.

1857.

A LIST OF THREE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS, IN THE CITIES OF NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN, WHO HAVE SUBSCRIBED SIX THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO THE UNITED STATES INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

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* Professors in Medical Colleges.

† Editors of Medical Journals.

ADDRESSES

OF

REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D.,

AND

PROFESSOR ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK,

DELIVERED AT THE

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, NOVEMBER 7, 1855,

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ADDRESSES

REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D.

PROFESSOR ROSEWELL D. HITCHCOCK

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

INFERIATE ASYLUM.

THE FIFTEEN ADDRESSES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHAPTER II. BY LEWIS.

NEW YORK:

WILLIAM B. EDELL, 110 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

1862.

ADDRESS OF DR. BELLOWS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

NOTWITHSTANDING the immense and doubtless the greatly successful labors of the temperance cause, drunkenness, according to statistics that do not probably reach more than half the dreadful truth, carries off fifty thousand citizens of the United States, yearly—the exact total by these tables being, for the last year, fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and eleven, and for the last ten years, four hundred and seventy-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-nine. We do not doubt the real number to be a million. Consider the immense proclivity of our people to this vice, when the prodigious efforts to stay it leave such a sum of it unprevented and uncured! The climatic, political, and moral causes of this terrible effect, have never yet received due consideration, There is, unquestionably, a powerfully stimulating influence in our climate, which renders the human constitution here extraordinarily excitable, and gives to intoxicating liquors a charm and a peril which they have no where else. Foreigners uniformly assert the less need, and the greater power, of alcoholic drinks here than in Europe. But worse than our climate, is the political and social atmosphere in which our free institutions and our new condition place us. The same stimulus, which makes our commercial and mechanical life of unprecedented enterprise and swiftness, which hurries along our railroads and steamships, and devours the wilderness, gives a fearfulness of competition, a recklessness of haste, a fever of the blood and the brain, to our people, which makes them cravers of strong drinks—vast consumers of rich and exciting food, and of stimulating liquors. Almost all our successful citizens are taxed be-

yond their strength; are doing two or three men's work, and are tempted to inebriety by their exhaustion, and the necessity of keeping up their spirits to the mark. And then, of course, in this commercial *stampede*, there are thousands of disappointed competitors in the race, men weaker in the power of enterprise, but often strongest in sweet and noble endowments, who are trampled beneath the hurrying crowd and left to solace themselves with whatever they can find to cheer or drown their sorrows.

The drunkenness of this country is almost a part of the national character and policy. It may be almost said to be the measure of the cerebral excitability and working temper of our people. The nation is drunk with youth, the new wine of political freedom and democratic ideas. It is a divine intoxication, having its great providential purpose, and its magnificent results; but it is attended by a fearful shadow—intemperance of speculation, intemperance of feeling, intemperance of appetite. Licentiousness and drunkenness are the dreadful weeds that spring up in this hot-house of political and economic earnestness and activity. They wreath around the trunks of the noble and fruit-bearing trees our tropical soil produces, their monstrous poison vines, and it is almost impossible to cut these down without leveling the precious standards that uphold them.

We have naturally enough supposed that education and religion would eradicate, or gradually anticipate and displace intemperance, with their own wholesome excitements. But if there be any thing which our experience ought to teach us, it is, that drunkenness and licentiousness are vices which thrive in educated and Christianized communities, at least as much as elsewhere; for education and religion, in proportion to the hold they take of communities, are themselves stimulants, and communicate an earnestness, and create a waste of vital energy, which, without special efforts, will drive those who are under their influence to counteracting excitements. The connection between erotic and religious sensibility is too subtle a theme to enter on here. But in regard to the sway of intemperance in educated communities, compare Scotland with France, England with Italy, the United States with any country in the world. The truth is, that intemperance is usually proportioned to the earnestness of a people's life, to the extent in which any of their passions, high or low, are in-

flamed, and to the waste of their powers, whether in lawful or unlawful pursuits, in virtuous or vicious callings. This makes its prevention and cure a subject requiring *special* as well as general attention. It is not to be treated as a thing growing exclusively out of moral, or exclusively out of physical causes; not wholly as connected with what is bad, or with what is good; not exclusively as a vice, nor wholly as a misfortune. It is a fact, to be investigated in all its sources, and met in every shape and by every method. Education and religion must be depended on, because they not only tend to correct the evils which they help to create, but all other evils, through their light, and the moral power and divine sanctions that inhere in them; but education and religion have their own mistakes; and in this country, before intemperance can be brought within tolerable limits, we have yet to learn from education and religion, the means of moderating the haste to be rich, the exclusive devotion to business, the ignorance of an attractive domestic and social life, the community of the old and the young in their amusements, the extinction of our intense social ambition—which at present waste the nervous life, create horrible dyspepsia, plant chronic excitability of all the functions of body and soul, and make the seeds of drunkenness hereditary in the constitution of the people.

The immensity of the cause of our national intemperance ought not to drive us to despair; on the contrary it should excite in us a livelier sympathy with any and all the means that are now employed to prevent or to cure it. The efforts which a quarter of a century have witnessed in this reformation, are almost unparalleled in dignity and importance. God knows where we should have been without them. But all these efforts leave us with this vast amount of inebriety on our hands. And whatever success may attend the efforts at prevention, I think it cannot be doubted that an immense sum of drunkenness will and must still be left to cure.

It is unnecessary to describe the evil of drunkenness, either for its victim or those who suffer with him. We are unhappily too intimately acquainted with the dreadful wrecks it occasions to make any description of its ruins important to this argument. A dove writhing in the talons of an eagle, a lamb in the folds of a serpent, is not so affecting a spectacle as a human soul in the power of intemperance. That

horrible fate before which the heroes and heroines of the old classic tragedy succumbed, or that iron house of the Inquisition, moving its horrid walls day by day an inch nearer to its caged victim, and in the end crushing him with remorseless but protracted cruelty, are not too dreadful images of the power of drunkenness. How pitiful are the misfortunes—certainly as great as the crimes—of him on whom this leprosy has fastened! and for those with whom he is connected—his wife, his children, his parents. Is the old Myzentian cruelty, which bound the loathsome corpse face to face with the living, more frightful than the fate of the drunkard's kindred and friends?

But now, how has Society treated the drunkard? She has either let him alone, or immured him in prisons and jails. She has been compelled to do the last for her own preservation; for drunkenness is the matrix of crime and injury, the devourer of the public wealth and safety, the serpent that tempts murder, and arson, and lust, and theft, and every other crime and vice, to its daily iniquity. But do we not do a serious violence to the moral sense of the community by this confounding of weakness with malignity, of vice with crime? Everybody knows and feels that a drunkard, though quite as dangerous as a murderer, and perhaps the cause of as much loss of life, is not deserving of a murderer's fate; that vice ought not to be treated as crime. Every time a man suffers for crimes committed in drunkenness, the conscience and humanity of the public are shocked, as much as though insanity were treated as crime, as it so long was. The enlightened conscience of the world demanded the separation of insanity and crime; it now demands the separation of drunkenness and crime. They must both be restrained, but in distinct ways and for separate ends. Drunkenness needs to be restrained a thousand times as much as it is; but it never can be, so long as the criminal police are its controllers, and the jail its house of correction. So long it will lie corroding in the homes of the land, eating out the vitals of families; wives, sisters, children, wearing out their hearts in concealing, protecting, and restraining it. Alas! the sum of misery which the unprovided means of society for the confinement and correction of drunkenness occasions, is past all telling. There is hardly a man or woman present that does not know this from an experience they would shudder to relate. I have seen the day when I would have given the results of

a year's labor for a month's appropriate shelter and skillful care of an inebriate friend. And such friends as one sees hopelessly in the grasp of this vice! the gifted, the tender-hearted, the simple-minded, the otherwise pure and good! And they to be thrown into the society of felons, of thieves and murderers! It is enough to crush the heart to think of it.

I see that this asylum, by the language of its charter,* provides only for the poor and destitute inebriate; and in that I think its idea too limited. All inebriates are poor and destitute, and their friends helpless and alike in despair, without the means of confining them in an appropriate and remedial institution. As well might we make a distinction in our hospitals for the small-pox. Let the rich be made to pay whatever you please for the use of this institution, but provide for their use of it by the original charter. There is not a rich parent in New-York that cannot better afford to drop his carriage than fail to contribute to the endowment of an Asylum in which his own children may find their ruin averted. Of course the poor and destitute deserve our first consideration; but drunkenness is not confined to class, nor are its horrible evils worse in one than in another station.

If we turn from the relief to human misery which our Asylum, considered as the inebriate's home, would afford, to the probable cure of the disease which pathological treatment would effect, we find new and still greater reason for the establishment of this Asylum. Drunkenness is a *disease*, even when it is a moral weakness and a vice. It so disorders the normal condition of the stomach and the brain, that human beings in its power are no longer open to the ordinary motives which affect the will and the conscience. The sincerest desire and effort to avoid and conquer the temptation to drink is, in many cases, as vain as by a moral effort to prevent the return of an ague fit. Whole families are by constitutional inheritance liable to its tyranny; and some individuals are as much and as innocently its victims as though they fell by the cholera or the plague. Now this frightful disease is at least as hopeful as insanity, if taken in time. A very large per centage of those who go to asylums in time recover from insanity; and medical science tells us that probably eighty per cent. of the inebriates would be cured in appropriate hospitals for drunkenness.

* The projectors of this Asylum design it for all classes--the rich as well as the poor.

How few under the dominion of this appetite know how to treat themselves for it, or think of treating themselves as sick men! They are as much under a delusion as their friends, when they think it a purely moral disorder, wholly within the control of the will. The brain and the stomach, with which it has this perilous sympathy, must be restored to a normal condition before the will is free to follow the motives for self-control.

We need an Asylum, if it were only for the profounder study of drunkenness. If medicine owed to hospitals, and psychology to Insane Asylums, some of their greatest triumphs, what might not the cure of drunkenness owe to an asylum in which inebriety had a thorough, large, scientific, and practical investigation, with reference to its origin and cure.

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

There is something of a contrast between a quiet Theological Lecture Room and this public assembly ; and, to a man of recluse and scholastic habits, the contrast is somewhat appalling too. But the religion, whose history it is my vocation to teach, is preeminently a religion of philanthropic instincts and energies. Its birth-song was not merely "Glory to God in the heavens," but "Peace on earth and good will to men." Not as some of the manuscripts read, and Kosuth would have it, "Peace on earth to men of good will," but peace and good will to men as they are, destitute enough of good will themselves, but desperately in need of it from others.

But not only is Christianity philanthropic ; there is, in truth, no other philanthropy than the Christian. Athens had no retreat for the sick, and Rome had none, except the Temples of Esculapius, where priests were the only physicians, and their patients were cured by magic, if cured at all. Even Judaism was poorly furnished with humane appliances. The poor man who fell among thieves and got so roughly handled, in going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, had to be carried to a caravanserai, and depend upon an accidental charity for the payment of his bills. Hospitals, infirmaries, asylums are all of a Christian parentage. The Apostate Julian thought he discovered in them one of the main props of the despised Galilean faith. They are certainly amongst the clearest tokens of its Divinity.

Christendom has now a vast multitude of these public charities ; only less various than the forms of suffering which have called, and are calling for relief. Comparing nations, Europe in this regard, has some advantage of us ; since there it is, in so many cases, the munifi-

cence of governments, while here it is the munificence of individuals, which undertakes these enterprises of mercy. And yet, considering the circumstances of our case, we have no occasion to be ashamed of what has been accomplished amongst us. We have no occasion to be ashamed for the country at large; none certainly for this commercial metropolis of the country, whose institutions of charity, in number and efficiency, are nobly commensurate in some good degree with her abundant and marvelous prosperity.

To night a new charity comes knocking at our doors; new to us, new to Christendom. It has no precedent to plead, no model to follow. It is proposed, by a subscription of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, to provide an Asylum where poor inebriates, robbed of their manhood by intoxicating drinks, may stand some better chance than they now possess of having that manhood restored to them.

There is one kind of courage in new and great undertakings, which cuts itself off in advance from the possibility of retreat; as the desperate Cortez sank his ships on the Mexican coast. There is another and more sober courage, which never takes a risk without having first provided against the worst; as the prudent Wellington made his stand at Waterloo with an open road to the Belgian Capital behind him. So this new enterprise offers itself to the public, with all due modesty, as an experiment. If it fails, the provisions of its charter are such that no great loss of money will be incurred. There is no expensive machinery to be sacrificed. The Directors ask no pay for their services, and would commit neither themselves nor their patrons to any extravagant expenditures. At first it is proposed, not to erect but, if possible, to lease the necessary buildings. And then the buildings, when erected, are pledged irrevocably to benevolent uses. When they cease to serve the end for which they are designed, if they ever do, then the State steps in to devote them to some other charitable end. In any event the money invested is solemnly guaranteed to philanthropy; if not in this form, then in some other.

But while the originators of this enterprise thus put it forward modestly as an experiment, they wish it to be understood that their own convictions are very decided, and their own hopes very sanguine, in the matter. It is plain to them, that there is a gap here in the noble array of our Christian charities; that while almost every other form of human infirmity and wretchedness has some benevolent in-

strumentality adjusted to it, some remedial appliance provided for it, this one of drunkenness has been let alone in despair, let alone, I mean, as a pathological phenomenon, to be pathologically dealt with.

Intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks has a Natural History greatly needing to be written. It is characteristically a vice of the Occident rather than the Orient; of the higher latitudes rather than the lower; a vice peculiarly of the Scandinavian and Teutonic races; a vice preeminently of our own Continent and our own Republic. At the opening of the present century, when we had barely started in our career of Constitutional government, it began to be apprehended that we were rapidly becoming a nation of Drunkards. Patriotism was alarmed, Christian philanthropy aroused, and vigorous measures inaugurated to arrest and eradicate the growing evil. For some forty years now has the tocsin sounded, and the struggle been maintained. First, the intemperate use of liquors was interdicted. Then distilled liquors altogether, in any degree, were interdicted. Then fermented liquors. And so the siege was carried on by successive parallels, crowding closer and closer to the hostile batteries, until now at last legislation is invoked to storm the Malakoff and take the town. While there are those who tell us that these instrumentalities are all alike impotent; that drunkenness is a vice, which has its roots in human depravity, which only the Gospel, as dispensed and administered by the Church of Christ, is able to cope with.

Into these debates and questionings this enterprise of the Inebriate Asylum does not enter. It indulges in no partizanship, either religious, moral or political. It commits itself neither to the old pledge the new pledge, or no pledge at all. It goes in exclusively neither for moral suasion, nor for legal suasion. It simply assumes, what no one will deny, that intemperance is a gigantic evil amongst us, not subdued as yet, nor likely to be, by any forces we have marshalled against it; the pest of individuals, of families, of communities; the direct occasion of the greater part of our pauperism, of the greater part of our social sufferings and crimes against the peace and good order of society. And, assuming this, it offers a remedial and recuperative instrumentality, in which we may all unite, with the hope, nay, with the full assurance, of being able to do something, if not to annihilate, at least sensibly to abate the mischief. We would cajole the

public into no scheme of moral quackery. We advertise no sovereign Panacea. We simply confront the evil as it meets us in the street, as it inundates our Court rooms, and overflows our prisons; and we say to all: Come, here is a nuisance which may surely be abated; here are taxes, which may surely be diminished; here are crimes, which may surely be prevented; here are men, now as good as lost to society, lost, we may say, to Heaven, who may surely be reclaimed and saved. We cannot hope to save them all, any more than we can hope wholly to dry up any other fountain of human woe; but hundreds and thousands of men may be saved, while all that is sacred either in Patriotism, in Humanity, or in Religion counsels and commands us to make the attempt. Pledges may still be circulated, papers edited, and books written. Eloquent lecturers may still itinerate the land from one end of it to the other; and the Maine Law, if that shall seem wise and good, be carried in triumph from capital to capital. Let each man choose his own connections, and his own instrumentality, doing his utmost in his own way. We debate perplexed questions with no man. But here is something to be done; not a question in ethics, not a speculation, but a work, and a work in which we may all engage. This then is our first argument for the Inebriate Asylum. It raises no embittering questions, comes into conflict with no man's crotchets, asks no man to intermit or slacken any other instrumentality; but it offers a common ground, whereon we all of us may stand, and hope to accomplish something of undeniable and solid good. Daily there reel in our streets intoxicated men, boisterous and violent, endangering the peace of society in public places, carrying a curse to dependent families; daily the gripe of the law tightens upon them and drags them to answer for their evil deeds. What shall be done with these men? As things now are, we have nothing for them but our prisons. The man, who has been guilty only of a glass too much, goes in with felons, and takes the chance of coming out again a felon himself. In any case, we must foot his bills, providing him with food and clothing. Is it not better, immeasurably better, both for him, for his family, and for ourselves, to give him an asylum rather than a cell? Which is better—I put it to Christian feeling, nay, I put it to common sense—which is better, the iron wristlets or the silken cord?

Another argument for this enterprise is, that the mode of treatment proposed is eminently rational. It contemplates drunkenness under a threefold aspect : as a disease, as an insanity, and as a sin ; and would deal with it accordingly. That drunkenness is each and all of these, admits of no question. Heating the blood, it poisons the whole body. It unsettles the nervous system, staggers the brain, and maddens the intellect. Above all, it degrades the sentiments, smothers conscience, and leads the way to every form of moral evil. It follows, as a matter of course, that the remedy, to be effective, must be as many-sided as the evil it combats. If the bane be threefold, so also must be the antidote. And as for the order, reason not less than Scripture, suggests : First, that which is rational, then that which is spiritual ; the sound body in order to a sound mind.

The inebriate enters the Asylum, first of all, as a diseased man. It is not enough to stop his rations of liquid fire. The coats of his stomach are inflamed, perhaps spotted with ulcers ; the entire circulation is deranged and feverish. He needs counteractive and soothing medicines as much as a poisoned man needs them. The red and purple blossoms of intemperance call for medical treatment as loudly as the white blossoms of the small pox. The yellow fever itself is not more a fever than the raging of a drunkard's thirst. His first, best friend, is a wise and skillful physician ; his first necessity, not a lecture, but a prescription. And the course of treatment must be more or less protracted, according to the inveteracy of the disease. A drunkard's medicine, I remember, was invented some years ago ; largely compounded, perhaps, of ipecac, or some other nauseating drug. But it accomplished no great good. There was needed, what we now propose, the protracted and stringent discipline of an hospital.

Along with this treatment for the body, there is needed also a treatment for the mind. Forms of industry should be appointed, the avails of which shall go towards the support of a dependent family. The drunkard should thus be encouraged to recover himself to domestic and social duty ; his children's cry for bread piercing the walls of his retreat. Books also should be supplied, and works of art, and innocent recreations, to wake up within him a sense of his finer manhood, and so fortify him against the importunity of his baser appetites. And for this, too, time is required ; not an exhortation,

which is for an hour, but a gymnasium, which is for weeks and months.

But, crowning all, there is need of a truly religious treatment; no one man's creed, wherein it differs from the creed of other men equally wise and good, but those grand elements of truth and duty, which underlie all good creeds, because they underlie all men's necessities. Conscience must be aroused from its stupid sleep; and that fear of God implanted, which is the beginning, not merely of all wisdom, but of all safety. Veins once poisoned, may be poisoned anew. Appetites once inflamed, are always inflammable. Tastes, once grovelling, may again deteriorate. Mere pride of character, once broken down, may be forever but a bruised reed. Nowhere is there entire safety for a man, but in the grace of God, which takes him up into the highest sphere of his manhood and makes him truly spiritual. Without this grace, the man who has been dragged up out of the mire, may wallow in it again; with this grace, the Ethiopian *can* change his skin, and the leopard his spots. At no point is there perfect safety for any man one step below this Christian summit of character. Here there is safety. There dwelleth one amongst us, an august Presence walking with us the courses of our moral history, whose language was and is: "I give unto them eternal life, and they shall never perish neither shall any pluck them out of my hand." To this lofty height of character, to this sublime guardianship, would we bring the unfortunate and shattered inebriate.

Such is the method of treatment proposed by this new candidate for the favor of a humane and Christian public. It is clearly a rational treatment, applying itself to the whole length and breadth of the evil to be remedied. It takes in hand the drunkard's body, to purge it of its poisoned blood. It takes in hand his mind, to purge it of its madness. It takes in hand his moral nature, to purge it of its sin.

This instrumentality will not do every thing; but something will it do, and much, to check this frightful waste of manhood now weltering along our streets; much pauperism will it forestall; much crime; much suffering. To many an injured and fainting woman's heart, will it give back the husband of her youth; battered, but no longer debauched. To many a worse than orphaned child will it restore a bountiful and protecting father; weakened but no longer a wreck.

And many a crown may we hope it will add to the multitude which shall finally be cast before the throne.

Now shall this enterprise which seems so rational, and promises so much of solid good, be suffered to perish either in its birth, or in its cradle? There is wealth enough in New York and to spare, for any and every object which can show itself to be really needed. There is also intelligence enough, and Christian character enough to ensure to each object a candid hearing. We must therefore believe that this enterprise will go on, and take its place amongst the most conspicuous and useful of our public charities.

ADDRESS OF DR. TURNER.

GENTLEMEN :—

It is our purpose to lay before you the history and pathology of inebriety. We shall speak of its destructive influence upon nations and individuals, and present the method of treatment proposed by this Asylum.

Inebriety is the first disease of which we have any record. It dates its existence from the birth of the grape, the formation of wine from which was one of the first discoveries of man. We find nothing in the medical records of the Egyptians to prove that it was recognized as a disease. Æsculapius, Hippocrates, and Galen are likewise silent on the subject. Yet we have for the recorder of the pathology of inebriety the most renowned man of ancient or modern times. Solomon describes the malady in the most significant language. "At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Thus we have sacred history to establish the fact that inebriety was the most frightful and destructive disease then known; comparing it to the venomous bite of the serpent and the deadly sting of the adder, which have no specific—no cure.

We are compelled to trace the influence of this disease in nations rather than individuals, and form our opinions from the facts of history which records the rise and fall of races and nations. When the seeds of this deadly malady were sown by the great men of Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, in their Bacchanalian feasts; then the greatness of these mighty nations began to decline, and their chosen people perished and passed away. Babylon, with all her glory and magnificence, fell into the hands of the Persians when her rulers were drunk with wine and her people maddened by the intoxicating bowl.

By Inebriety Egypt lost her ruler, the world her conqueror in the death of Alexander the Great in the thirty-third year of his age. The historian pens the painful fact that he perished through self-indulgence—by a disease “that biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.”

Polished Greece, the grand depository of the arts and sciences of the civilized world, the residence of the historian, philosopher, statesman, and physician, was the first which erected a temple to the god Bacchus. Little did her great men consider that they were dedicating a temple to a god on whose altar would be sacrificed the glory of their beloved country.

The Bacchanalian feasts in the Roman Empire were the cause of her degenerated councils and her weak government. Inebriety was the malady that destroyed the Roman statesman, general, and soldier. Thus Rome fell by this physical and moral contagion, and the dark ages followed in her downfall.

Arabic history proves conclusively that the Arabians were a temperate people. Their philosophers considered wine as the blood of the devil, and that whoever partook of it was devilish, and labored under the most loathsome disease. The Ishmaelite, with his temperate and primitive mode of life combined with his indomitable courage, has proved to the physiologist that where the disease of inebriety has not been found in a race, there will be discovered a full development of physical power, capable of enduring the greatest amount of labor and fatigue, a mind with energies that know no defeat, a will that can never be subdued.

We have thus briefly alluded to the history of inebriety as a disease through the ages of the world when alcohol was unknown. The Greeks and Romans were ignorant of ardent spirits. They never understood the art of distillation. The method of extracting alcohol was discovered by an Arabic chemist, and was well understood in the time of Gæber, who flourished in the seventh century. The first spirits known in Europe were manufactured from the grape, and sold for medical purposes in Italy and Spain under the name of alcohol. At a later period the Genoese made it from grain, and sold it in small bottles, at an extravagant price, under the name of aqua-vitæ. From this commenced a new era in the history of this important element which chemistry had revealed to the world. Distilled spirits were added

to the fermented ones, which by their combination have brought upon man a greater agent in producing the disease of inebriety than was felt by the Ancients.

We are not able to glean much from history as regards the effects of inebriety upon individuals from the seventh to the twelfth century. The primitive mode of life of the Northern Barbarians prevented them from being exposed to the Bacchanalian feasts of the polished Greek and luxuriant Roman. In proof of the fact that alcohol was not generally known in the Dark Ages, we can state that in 1299 it was sold as a cordial by the English apothecary, and drank only in small quantities by the nobility and the rich. Thus the source of inebriety was cut off, and the prevalence of the disease rare. But where the grape was cultivated wine was drank in the most extravagant quantities. Bacchanalian feasts were given and exchanged and temples dedicated to this god in every city, town, and hamlet, in the south of Europe.

After the religious crusades had passed, and prince, general, and soldier had retired to their quiet homes, they at once sought an artificial stimulus to replace the excitement incident to martial life. Then began the work of destruction and death. Hundreds of brave soldiers of the cross fell victims to this malady. It regarded no geographical line, it pervaded all classes of men: it laid in the grave the bishop who officiated in his solemn rites; the priest who in a humbler sphere announced the truths of the Bible; the statesman whose wisdom was recorded in the policy of his government; the lawyer who presided upon the bench or plead at the bar; the merchant whose ships traversed every sea; the farmer whose broad fields gave their golden fruits to hungry thousands; last but not least, the mechanic and the laborer whose toils produced the wealth of the world, and gave comfort and luxury to the nations.

The last argument which we have to offer in proof of the complete annihilation of races by this disease is found in the history of the Red-man of North America. After the sailing of Columbus and his brave associates from the shores of Spain, in the month of August, 1492, a new epoch is observed in the crumbling and wasting away of one of the noblest races upon the face of the earth. The Aborigines of our country (whose sad fate awakens the most painful associations con-

ected with its settlement,) were the victims of this destroying maldy. At the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock, 1620, it is estimated that over one million and a half of Indians existed in our land; a people whose physical development and powers of endurance were above the average of the Caucasian race. Thus has passed away a nation of nearly two millions of inhabitants in the short space of two hundred and thirty-five years—a fact which has no precedent in history, a truth for the physiologist to consider, a phenomenon for the physician to investigate.

We now proceed to give the pathology of inebriety in its distinct character. We shall show the marked peculiarities of this affection which distinguish it from all other diseases. Inebriety is produced by alcohol introduced into the stomach, thence taken up by absorbents and carried into the blood. This fluid deteriorated by the poison of alcohol is rendered less or altogether incapable of performing its due offices in the animal economy.

By numerous experiments we have found that the blood of inebriates contains alcohol. These experiments were made in this city, assisted by my colleague, Dr. Gardiner; also in London, Paris, Edinburgh, Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, and St. Petersburg.

The acute form of this disease attacks the brain, producing a stupor of the mind, vertigo, sickness at the stomach, and coldness of the extremities. A deathly pallor of the countenance is observable in some cases; in others the face is flushed, the brain loaded with blood. To illustrate the acute form of this disease, its causes and its results, I will mention a festival given in Russia (when I was visiting that highly interesting country in the year 1850,) by a prince who had gained great favor among the nobility for his magnificent entertainments. To this great feast I was invited, through the politeness of this accomplished and liberal specimen of Russian noblemen. The company was composed of ladies and gentlemen who represented nearly every country in Christendom. This feast begun at the early hour of six in the evening and lasted until three in the morning. Such was the extravagant indulgence in wines and brandies, that out of the party of five hundred present four died from an immediate congestion of the brain, and a great number had milder attacks, which confined them to their homes and beds for a number of days. I

was told by a distinguished Russian physician that such terminations of these Bacchanalian jubilees was not uncommon among the princes of Russia, and that the most serious results to life and health followed.

I will cite an incident further illustrating this stage of the disease. It is one familiar to every New-Yorker, as it excited much attention at the time, calling out many articles from the leading journals of the day, and causing much discussion as to the proper ventilation of our city prisons. In the month of April, 1853, six men were arrested in one of the lower streets of our city, who had been drinking for a wager until by their excesses they were reduced to a state of unconsciousness (or as we would style it, laboring under an acute attack of inebriety). These men were conveyed to the Tombs and placed together in a cell, where they remained for the night. In the morning the keeper of the prison in the line of his duty made a call at the cell where these men were confined. He unlocked the iron door and beheld an appalling spectacle. Four lifeless bodies, and the remaining two in a state of great exhaustion. One of these soon after died. An inquest was held over these bodies, and from post mortem examinations made a highly congested state of the brain was discovered, proving that these men died from an *acute attack of inebriety*, rather than from an infected state of the atmosphere.

Since my attention has been specially directed to the investigation of the Pathology and Morbid Anatomy of Inebriety, I have had opportunities of witnessing this disease in all its forms and in every variety of constitution and temperament. But the limits of this paper do not admit a prolixity of detail. I therefore mention another case only illustrating the effects of an acute attack as it manifests itself in the Brain and Stomach. While in London in 1851, in the month of October, a case occurred at my lodgings, in the person of a member of the family, who was suspected of having taken poison. I was hastily summoned to attend the patient, and on my arrival found a vigorous and athletic man about thirty years of age apparently in the agonies of dissolution. On my approaching the first fact noticed was the peculiar odor of ardent spirits emanating from the breath. His face was pale and contracted. I forthwith resorted to the stomach-pump, but owing to the almost Tetanic rigidity of the muscles of the

jaws, and the struggles of the patient, was unable to succeed in introducing it. Time was precious and other powerful measures were made use of but in vain. The man now lay in a comatose state, breathing stertorously. Powerful convulsions soon followed, terminating life. Thus died in the space of forty minutes from an acute attack of Inebriety, one whom a few hours before I had beheld in the beauty and vigor of manhood. This person was not in the habit of indulging in intoxicating beverages, but of late, owing to losses in business, had in a measure given way to despondency. Yet nothing unusual had been observed in his general habits until that fatal evening when he returned home earlier than usual and betook himself to his room and bed and was discovered as mentioned. On examination of the room an empty bottle was discovered in the bed that was known to have contained eight ounces of alcohol. He had evidently taken the whole at once. By the permission of his friends I was permitted six hours after death, to examine the body, which I did in company with another physician. On opening the stomach we found about four ounces of fluid, which we preserved and afterwards analyzed, extracting from the same an ounce of pure alcohol. The mucous membrane throughout the stomach was of a cherry red color, the effects of active congestion. The alimentary canal was next examined throughout. The liver, pancreas, spleen, gall bladder, kidneys and bladder of urine were found in a comparatively healthy condition, save that the spleen was engorged with blood. The mucous membrane of the duodenum was much redder than natural, having participated in the active congestion of the stomach. The lungs and brain were next dissected. No morbid appearances were found in the former, but the latter exhibited tokens of the most active congestion; its vessels were crowded with blood, yet none was found extra-vasated as generally seen in cases of pure apoplexy, showing that death is produced in cases of this kind not only from a pressure on the brain but also more particularly from the specific virus of Alcohol circulating in the mass of the blood determined to the cerebral vessels. From blood taken from the vessels of the brain, a quantity of hydrogen gas was collected which burnt on the application of flame. Having taken so large a quantity of fluid from the stomach, we were enabled carefully to apply the tests for different poisons, but none was found. Death

had been produced in this case solely from the effects of Alcohol.

In tracing the progress of this disease we pass from the acute to the chronic form, and review the characteristic symptoms and derangements as they appear in the body, which are as follows : Indigestion with lack of appetite, costiveness or a lax state of the bowels, with slimy and bloody stools, a diseased state of the kidneys and bladder, indicated by mucous discharges, cold extremities, manifesting a lack of general circulation of the blood, a bloated countenance, swollen limbs and a dropsical body, demonstrations of a torpid state of the absorbents, a fullness in the region of the liver, denoting an enlargement of that organ, a hard and dry cough, manifesting an inflammation of the breathing apparatus, large and indolent blotches or ulcerated sores upon the skin, revealing an impurity of the blood, a morbid state of the gall bladder, producing a jaundiced hue of the skin, palpitation of the heart indicating an abnormal action of this great engine of life-moving power. The wild and delirious state of the mind, manifesting a fearful change in the healthy action of the brain, defective vision, hearing, taste and smell, proving that the special nerves have lost their power of communication from the outward world to the inner man, and lastly we find it pervades the nervous system and produces a complete prostration of its important functions. Thus is the medium of communication between the mind and body destroyed. In other words it cuts off the wires, knocks down the poles, and annihilates the electric current between the body and soul. It weakens the nerves of sense, paralyzes those of motion, and makes the body no longer the obedient servant of the will, but sends it tenantless abroad into the world a wandering maniac or a stupified and almost lifeless idiot.

The morbid appearances of the brain in chronic inebriety are set forth in the following case. Jonas Carter, a laborer, aged 54, who had been a hard drinker for 20 years, was seized with a violent pain in the head which confined him to bed. I was called in one hour after the attack. I found symptoms of phrenitis present. His eyes were red and had a furious expression, rolling constantly with a wild glare. His face was tumid, the carotid and temporal arteries pulsating strongly. His skin was hot and parched, the pulse at the wrist strong and full and the bowels costive. I prescribed for the patient and on calling twenty-four hours

afterwards found that the stage of excitement had given place to prostration indicated by muscular relaxation and a feeble pulse. The man sank rapidly and died the next day. The body was examined. I found that the stomach and liver bore traces of recent inflammation. A small quantity of serum existed in the cavity of the chest, also in the pericardium. But the brain afforded conspicuous manifestations of disease. The dura-mater adhered very strongly to the skull and was detached with difficulty. On the internal surface of this membrane a thin layer of coaguable lymph was found, having the appearance of an adventitious membrane. The veins of the pia-mater were turgid with blood. The substance of the brain was much firmer and tougher than in a normal state; the ventricles somewhat enlarged containing a small quantity of serum. The remaining internal organs were healthy in appearance.

The morbid appearances of the heart in chronic inebriety are demonstrated by the following case. Louis Trevor, a gilder, forty-seven years of age, an immoderate drinker for thirteen years, consulted me complaining of a palpitation of the heart to which he had been subject for three years. He stated also that he was always worse after eating. I gave him advice, and saw him no more until seven months afterwards, when I was called to his house. Found him sitting up reclining his head forward upon the back of a chair, having been unable to assume a recumbent posture. He stated that he had not been able to sleep since the attack, twenty-four hours previous. The symptoms present were a bloated face, an anxious cast of countenance, a short, dry cough, attended with no expectoration, a feeble and intermitting pulse, and at intervals, a violent palpitation of the heart. His legs were cold and somewhat swollen. I saw him daily, but was unable to check the progress of the disease. His legs had now become dropsical and he failed very fast, the pulsations of the heart were so forcible on the day of his death (the eighth from the attack) as to shake his whole body violently. On inspection post-mortem the abdominal viscera were sound. The heart was much enlarged and several ounces of serum were effused in the pericardium. This membrane gave evidence of inflammation being glued to the heart in several places. A pint of fluid was found in the cavity of the thorax. No other morbid conditions were observed in the body.

THE STOMACH.

Active inflammation of this organ ending in disorganization and death is rarely met with as the result of an acute attack of inebriety. I have seen only three cases that gave proof of this fact by dissection. On the other hand the stomach is somewhat liable to disorganization in the chronic form of this disease. Nor is this remarkable when we consider the numerous congestions following every dram of ardent spirits introduced into its cavity. Lashed into fury and goaded to desperation from time to time by the spur of alcohol, it staggers under its burden and at last ceases to perform its functions. The following case illustrates its morbid appearance. Mark Satterly, a book-binder, aged 35, a brandy drinker for fourteen years, requested advice. He complained of an uneasy sensation at the pit of the stomach, was affected occasionally with nausea, in short, gave the usual symptoms of incipient dyspepsia. These sensations had been present for three years. I gave him advice and a prescription which alleviated his distress for a time. I saw nothing further of him for four months, when I was called in by the attending physician. I learned that he had been relieved in a measure by my advice and was comparatively well until two weeks after, when the old symptoms returned and he began to grow worse. His condition now was as follows. He had an obstinate costiveness and frequent and violent vomitings of a dark colored fluid. His whole body was bathed with a cold, clammy perspiration. Continued singultus was present. His pulse was one hundred and small. Four hours after, found the patient in the articulo-mortis. His eyes were fixed, his countenance shrunken, and pulse intermitting. He breathed his last 25 minutes after my arrival.

Eight hours after death, in the presence of the attending physician, I examined the body. I found (contrary to my expectation) the liver sound yet somewhat enlarged. The brain, lungs and heart gave no evidence of organic disease; neither did the rest of the viscera save the stomach. The internal tunic of this organ was much thickened in its whole extent and of a slate color which I have never observed except in the stomach of inebriates. Near the Pyloric orifice were several foul looking ulcers, two of which had nearly penetrated the entire thickness of the stomach.

THE LIVER.

The liver is a viscus extremely subject to a disease induced by a long course of indulgence in intoxicating beverages.

The venous blood of the body highly charged with alcohol arrives at the laboratory of the liver, where is manufactured vitiated bile, unfitted to assist or promote a normal digestion. Repeated congestions of contaminated blood diffused in its circulation through the parenchyma of the liver disorder its function, and at last end in a disorganization of its structure. This is illustrated by the many dissections I have made of those who have died from disease of the liver produced entirely by inebriety. The morbid lesions discovered by dissections are illustrated, viz: The first morbid appearance of the liver noticed is its enlargement and induration. We find also a species of tubercle diffused throughout its whole substance. These anomalous productions are of a brown color, and on section have something of a granulated appearance. They vary in size, but most generally are of the bulk of a pea. They have no connection with a serofulous state of the system, but are evidently the result of a slow process of disease produced in the liver from the alcoholic state of the blood present in the chronic stage of inebriety,

THE LUNGS.

Since I have been investigating the morbid anatomy and pathology of inebriety, I have observed an emaciation of body frequently attendant upon the chronic form of this disease, which I have not been able to account for satisfactorily in all cases on the theory of defective nutrition; for in many dissections I have not only found the digestive apparatus free from organic lesion, but in a healthy state, capable of having performed its normal function (the assimilation of nutriment).

From minute microscopic examinations of different organs to account for the causes of this wasting of the body, I turned the glass to the lungs, where I discovered minute granular bodies, of a firm texture, and identical in character with those already described in the liver. These bodies were found in some cases clustered together, more often separate, and embedded in the vesicles of the lungs. I have frequently found them present to the number of several hundred. Their favorite seat is in the lower lobes, yet in several cases they have been seen

in the summit of the lungs. That they are not allied in their nature to any species of scrofulous tubercle, is demonstrated by the fact that they never soften or suppurate. I have sometimes found them present in the lungs and liver at the same time (or in the same subject); but this is not often the case, for when they abound in the former they are generally absent in the latter.

These morbid products generated from alcoholic blood, are a source of great irritation to the delicate structure of the lungs, and by lessening the diameter of its air-cells, render the organ incapable of performing its due office in the ventilation of the blood. This fluid therefore being surcharged with noxious gases creates in its circulation through the system a species of hectic fever, which saps the vital energies of the system and ultimately leads to the death of the body.

In order to demonstrate the fact that the species of tubercle (I refer to) has its origin from an alcoholic *virus* in the blood, I instituted a series of experiments upon domestic animals. Those selected were dogs, cats, and rabbits of full growth, which were forced daily to take a quantity of ardent spirits mixed with their food. To some was given rum, to others brandy, whiskey, gin, or malt liquor. At first I found it difficult for their stomachs to retain this poison, but by perseverance succeeded in gradually increasing the dose up to a certain point. They all began to decline under the use of these stimulants, and one after another died. Those who partook of brandy failed first; next in the order of fatality were the rum-drinkers, and lastly the consumers of malt liquors. This last class were the least emaciated at the time of their death, while the others were reduced to mere skeletons. Some died in three weeks, others in three months, while two of the dogs who had been fed upon ale lasted until the tenth month.

All these animals were dissected. The organs that gave the strongest evidence of disease were the lungs and liver. In the former were found the same kind of tubercle which I have described as found in the lungs of many persons who have died from chronic inebriety.

The livers of some of the animals were much enlarged and indurated. They also contained tubercles. In several, the brain, stomach and kidneys were found much congested. Out of the whole number subjected to these experiments, the comparative results of diseased action in the different vital organs, were as follows:

Disease of Brain.....	3
“ “ Heart.....	2
“ “ Stomach.....	4
“ “ Lungs.....	12
“ “ Liver.....	18
“ “ Kidneys.....	4
Total.....	43

THE KIDNEYS.

This important excreting organ at times discloses, on dissection, organic lesions. Tasked beyond measure in removing from the blood impurities consequent upon a long course of indulgence in spirituous liquors, it hoists signals of distress which, if unheeded, at last hurries the votary of inebriety to an untimely grave.

The kidneys of those who have died in the chronic stage of this disease are quite often found enlarged, softened and of a spongy texture. The substance of the organ on section exhibits the same character as the external surface. Through this degenerate mass the vessels of the kidneys can be seen enlarged in their calibre, and at times crowded with blood. I have never found ulcers present, and am confident that this spongy condition of the organ is produced from repeated congestion, and that alcoholic poison is the main agent.

In concluding organic pathology, I would remark that the affections of the different viscera, as set forth above, are those which have been most observed in my post-mortem examinations. They are entirely different from those found in dissections of persons who have never used intoxicating beverages and require different treatment.

I shall now speak of the hereditary character of this disease as it develops itself in children under ten years of age, as its hereditary tendency is more observed at this period of life than in mature or declining age. The marked character of the disease, as found in children inherited from their parents, is precisely the same in morbid anatomy as found in adults who have labored under an attack of chronic inebriety. Dissections and microscopic investigations reveal the same species of granular tubercle in the liver and lungs, and the morbid appearances revealed in the different organs, coincide with those described in my dissections of adults.

By investigation we find that almost one-quarter of the children under ten years of age, die, in our city, of hereditary inebriety. The deaths of children under ten in the city of New York, for 1854, were as follows :

1	year old and under.....	9,166
1	" " " 2.....	3,697
2	" " " 5.....	2,810
5	" " " 10.....	1,079
Total.....		16,752

The whole number of deaths of all ages for the same year was 28,568, making the ratio of deaths among children under ten to the whole number as 6 to 10, while in Paris the ratio is only 4 to 10; London, 6 7-10 to 10; Edinburgh, 7 to 10; Lyons, 3 9-10 to 10; Copenhagen 5 1-2 to 10; Geneva, 3 1-2 to 10.

These tables show that in the countries where inebriety is most common, the number of deaths is the greatest among children, and that no other cause save inebriety produces it. The above tables collected in my tour of Europe, are about correct. In conversing with the celebrated Dr. Riggs of London, on the subject of the mortality of children, he says "that one-half of the deaths among the children of our city is produced by hereditary inebriety."

We have fully described hereditary inebriety as it manifests itself in children, and shown that it lays its blighting and withering hand upon the buds of early years, as well as upon manhood, the maturer tree of life. On every family hearth-stone in our land is found recorded its mournful biography of blasted hopes, broken vows, destroyed constitutions and premature deaths.

Every physician knows full well that a predisposition to become affected by certain diseases, on the application of the exciting causes, does certainly exist in the human family, and particularly in the diseases of inebriety, scrofula, gout and mania. In some instances the predisposition is more strongly marked than in others. But where it is inert and insufficient of itself to produce disease, it requires the application of an exciting cause. This is the proper light in which we should view hereditary pre-dispositions to inebriety as we find it in adults. Every family in our land is more or less pre-disposed to this

disease. It may pass over one generation and appear in the next. So the grand-father, and grand-son (the first and third generations) may be inebriates while the intervening link escapes. This phenomenon is noticed by every common observer. Does it then require a stronger argument than this to prove the vital importance of founding in our city an Inebriate Asylum? Has not every family throughout the length and breadth of America *an interest in this institution paramount to all others?*

Dr. Darwin says, "It is remarkable that all the diseases from drinking spirituous or fermented liquors, are liable to become hereditary even to the third generation, gradually increasing, if the cause be continued until the family becomes extinct."—*Botan. Gard., Part ii.—Note on vitis.*

Statistics show that the past ten years have consigned to the grave 478,239 inebriates. As correctly as I can estimate by reviewing the number of deaths for 1850, in the United States, I find that the children who have died from hereditary inebriety have not been included in the above number, and the number of deaths in this class is yearly 20,274, making, for the ten years, 202,740, which added to 478,239 makes a total of 680,979. Thus we show that the disease of inebriety alone causes a greater destruction of life in the United States, than cholera, yellow fever and small-pox combined, and yet nothing is done by the general government, state or city to stay its progress, except administering to its fevered system the damp walls of a prison and the poorly ventilated cell—chains and shackles to the body to subdue the wild ravings of a delirious mind.

We shall now speak of the *insanity* of *inebriety* and its consequences.

The acute form of this disease is more prevalent in our city than any other malady, and sometimes the most rapid in its mission of destruction. The number of cases occurring during the year, ending June 30th, 1855, was 13,307, as found in the report of the Chief of Police.

From the acute springs the chronic insanity of inebriety which marches in its course to that fearful and almost incurable stage of constitutional insanity ending in idiotic darkness, which has no ray of hope to light the soul.

Chronic insanity of inebriety is found in our insane asylums to a

great extent, and produces more than one-half of the constitutional insanity in the United States. This stage of the disease should be treated in an inebriate asylum, where the patient would be entirely separated from insanity produced from other causes. Every physician knows that the mind of an inebriate is too weak to be exposed to the fearful influence of an insane asylum. It is, indeed, adding fuel to the flame, and consequences the most gloomy in character may follow. According to the census of 1840, there were in the United States 17,434 insane and idiotic persons. In reviewing the census of 1850, we find the number has increased to 31,397, making an increase for ten years of more than 80 per cent. At this ratio of increase, the United States will have, in 1950, eleven millions, two hundred and three thousand, six hundred and thirty-two insane and idiotic persons; and if our population should double every thirty years, we shall have, in the United States, in 1950, a population of two hundred and forty-three millions, eight hundred and thirty-nine thousand, two hundred and eighty-five making the ratio of insane and idiotic persons for 1950 to be one in twenty-one.

When such fearful results of the mental annihilation of a people are presented to the mind as the statistics show, the inquiry is at once made, what are the causes which are working the certain destruction of our race and country?

By our investigations we have been able to show that the prolific mother of insanity and idiocy is inebriety. To demonstrate this fact still further, we have only to state that in France, where the chronic form of inebriety is seldom seen or known, the number of insane is small, being only one to a thousand; while in Scotland, the land where inebriety is most prevalent, the ratio is one to five hundred and sixty-three; in the United States the ratio is one to seven hundred and fifty-one; in England it is one to seven hundred and ninety-three.

In my visits to the principal insane asylums of Europe and the United States, I have always found, by inquiring of the attending physician, that fifty-five per cent, of all the patients within their asylums were caused by acute, chronic or constitutional inebriety.

The destruction of the physical and mental powers of the people of the United States by this disease alone is so vast in its character and rapid in its increase, that it requires no voice of inspiration to pen the

certain downfall of our republic and the complete annihilation of our people. The simple rule of multiplication proves with mathematical certainty that before a thousand years have rolled away into the deep gulf of the past, this nation will be sepulchred in earth's great cemetery, and the historian will have written its gloomy epitaph by the side of her sister republics, Greece and Rome.

The success which has followed the treatment of this disease by the practitioners of the past and present centuries has been small indeed, owing to the want of proper remedies which the physician has not had at his disposal, and the nature of the diseased state of the mind, which he has mistaken for the peculiar malady of the body. Our treatment I will here describe in connection with that adopted at the present day. An asylum instead of jails and prisons, a home administering to his physical comforts and medical wants, moral instructions and religious teachings, a retreat looking out into the happy future of restored manhood, we offer as a *substitute* for iron bars and grates, where the air vibrates with the oaths of the degraded thief and cruel murderer, or the wild screech of the maniac which opens to his vision a night of darkness which knows no morrow;—we offer the physician who regards him as an equal and treats him as a companion, instead of the harsh and unfeeling treatment too often received from the keepers of our prisons and penitentiaries, who consider him in the light of a felon; the gentle and holy influence of the minister of Christ, pointing out the path to Heaven through the atonement of the Son of God, in place of the blighting, degrading, and forever damning seeds of vice sown by the ministers of the devil found in our prisons as the associates of the inebriate.

In the treatment of this disease I have always used tonics instead of stimulants (as adopted by the old mode of practice), having found that stimulants aggravated internal congestions, and produced a stage in this disease most dangerous in its results; a stage often followed by delirium tremens and convulsions. The tonics I have prescribed have produced a favorable action in the system. Baths have relieved internal congestions, and mild cathartics have obviated costiveness. Other remedies have been used as occasion has required. Under this treatment I have never had a case of delirium tremens. The success attending this treatment depends upon the control which the physician

has over his patient, as well as the remedies employed. I have had much trouble in treating three-fourths of my cases, for the sole reason that before I had brought the tone of the system above par, and the mind to a corresponding state of health, my patient would have fresh attacks of the disease by being exposed to the causes of this malady. Relapse after relapse would follow, until death closed the scene. From this we prove the importance of an asylum, where the patient would be under the complete control of the physician, and where medical, physical, moral, and religious influences could be brought to bear directly upon him. A sufficient time must be allowed for bringing up the tone of the system, creating a healthy action of the mind, awakening the moral sensibilities and revealing to the soul the true image of God.

To further illustrate the want of an asylum for the successful treatment of this disease, I will mention a case where I exhausted every effort. I went so far as to take the patient into my own office, and invited him to my own house, and shared with him my own bed. It was a case which brought me home to my early years and schoolboy hours. It was one who had been my classmate, whose head and heart I well knew. He had natural abilities very seldom met with or excelled. He was a graduate of the Jefferson School in Philadelphia, in the year 1842, and left this institution with the highest honors to himself and pride to his friends. He excelled every student in his class in the branch of chemistry, and corrected several mistakes made by the Professor of that science. He was a great favorite of the late Prof. Grenville Sharpe Patterson, then of that school. Prof. P. remarked to a friend that "Dr. H. would one day make his mark in the scientific world. He considered him a genius, and should watch him with interest as he labored up the rugged path to professional greatness." Dr. H. soon after graduating left for Europe to enlarge his medical observations. He arrived in London in May, 1842, and soon after left for Paris. He had letters of introduction to Velpéau of that city, Wilson and Wilkinson of London, Liebig of Germany, and many other distinguished men in Europe. After attending lectures in Paris a year he became acquainted with the scientific men of that city, and being an excellent French scholar he soon became a favorite with the students. With a pack on his shoulder he

made the tour of France, Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. By his persevering industry and powers of memory, he acquired the Italian language in his journey from France to Italy. His knowledge of the German and Danish languages was good. His natural abilities for acquiring languages may be illustrated by the fact of his learning the Spanish grammar in twenty-four hours. He was a student of Liebig, and a favorite with that great man.

After remaining in Europe four years and visiting the principal colleges of medicine on the Continent, he returned to his native country richly stored with that scientific knowledge which his highly cultivated mind had enabled him to acquire. On his arrival home his friends were looking for a Professorship for him in some institution, which by his abilities he would have filled with honor to himself. Two years after his return to America he began to drink, and lost his interest in everything. His respect for himself was soon lost in the passion for alcoholic drinks. His body became diseased, his mind and firmness of character a wreck. He was a wandering, homeless, and friendless inebriate. In his sober moments he called at my office, ragged, filthy, and sick. He told me his condition, and requested that I should take him under my protection until he could recover physically; his mind would then be sufficiently strong to withstand the causes of this disease. I took him, as I said before, to my office, to my table, and bed. I administered to him medically, I attended to his physical wants, and reasoned with him as an *accountable* being. After four week's treatment he thought he must go East to his friends. I advised him to the contrary, as he had not sufficiently recovered. My reasonings were in vain, his determination could not be altered; so that he left with a partial recovery—in that state of body and mind which is the most disposed to fresh attacks of this malady. I learned from a friend that soon after Dr. H. returned home he began to drink, which he continued to do until the fifteenth day of March last, when he was found dead in his bed. Thus terminated an existence by this malady which had promised so much in professional excellence and individual usefulness; a life which could have been saved by this institution and made to adorn humanity.

The profession have long felt the importance of having the control of the patient, and for the want of this power have turned from the

unsuccessful treatment of the disease disheartened and discouraged. Imagine if you please the complete defeat of medication that would follow in such a disease as the yellow fever, were the patient exposed to all the changes of the atmosphere, to heat and cold, wet and dry, the burning sun of mid-day and the damp dews of midnight. I repeat it, of what avail would be the efforts of the physician were his patient thus exposed? The voice of common humanity would cry aloud for a proper shelter for the sick. To that cry a response would be made, calling into existence, like magic, hospitals of every kind and character.

Inebriety is a disease which carries annually to the grave more than *fifty thousand* persons in our own country; a malady which knows no geographical line, which respects no age or condition, but sweeps with its mighty whirlwind (every *ten years*,) into one common sepulchre *half a million* of people, without even calling forth an effort to shelter its victims, who are left to die and pass away as silently and unnoticed as the falling snow-flakes mid winter's night. Yet this malady is treated as a *crime, not as a disease*; a fact in its character most *diabolical*, and which can never be reconciled to any *divine principle of Christianity*, or a true and *enlightened civilization*.

The minister of Christ, as well as the follower of *Æsculapius*, has long felt the need of an asylum where inebriety could be treated medically, physically, morally, and religiously. He knows full well by sad experience that the Church has not been able to reach this physical and moral disease, which requires the love of Christ as a medicine for the soul as well as medical treatment for the body. He has thus been compelled in his duties of the ministry to turn away the *heart-broken mother*, the downcast father, the anguish-stricken sister, without providing a remedy for their unfortunate friends.

I shall now speak of the great results which will follow from the asylum which we by our humble efforts are endeavoring to establish. I would state that the experience I have had for years past in the treatment of this disease where the patient has been under my control, demonstrates that eighty per cent. can be cured by an asylum. In a conversation with Velpeau, of Paris, upon this subject, he remarked that where an asylum could be established combining *medical, physical, moral*, and *religious* treatment of inebriates, there could be at

least *eighty per cent.* cured. Wilson and Wilkinson of London, and McGregor of Scotland, have expressed like opinions to me. The venerable Dr. Nott, of Union College, in a letter to me dated January 27th, 1854, says, "It is impossible to estimate the amount of good such an institution would accomplish." The late Hon. Abbott Lawrence, in a conversation with me while he was Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James, said that "our country was greatly in want of an asylum for inebriates; and that such an institution would be another national monument to the charities of our land, which should be placed in the front rank of the benevolent enterprises of the day." With these medical facts before us, and the opinions of the great men of Europe and this country, we look forward to the certain success of this asylum. The people of our land call loudly for it, as shown by the fact that during the past two years I have received from different parts of the United States fifteen hundred and ninety letters, asking when this institution would be ready to receive patients, as they had friends whom they wished to have enter said asylum. One of these letters, which was written to the Hon. ex-Governor Hunt, and forwarded to me, I will present:

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1854.

EX-GOVERNOR HUNT—

Dear Sir: I take the liberty of addressing you on a subject that deeply interests me. Having seen your name connected with a benevolent institution, and heading a list of Directors of the highest respectability, I have chosen you, sir, as the only one whose name is familiar to me, for the information I need in regard to the institution of the United States Inebriate Asylum. I am the mother of an unfortunate son, whose present situation demands of me prompt and immediate action. He is the son of the late Dr. T., and is in Ohio with my son-in-law. Has been engineering with him since last winter. Has done well until the weather became very hot. Was sick and weak all summer. Mr. H. informed me that he drank very hard, has had several fits, and is unable to work, and has lost all power over himself to abstain from drinking. This is too dreadful for me to bear without making an effort to save him. He is twenty-two years of age, and has occasionally indulged in drinking before, although the habit has never before been fixed. I appeal to your kindness as a

widowed mother. Is there any hope? Is there any refuge for my son? I beg you will write me, and advise with me, and inform me what to do to avail myself of the benefit of this institution, which seems to me to be the only way wherein I can find any help, and you will receive the hearty thanks and kind feelings of an afflicted mother. I drink this bitter cup alone, save God "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." Most respectfully yours,

H. T.

Such is the appeal of the mothers of America, whose shipwrecked sons amount to the enormous number of more than two hundred and fifty thousand, and who are now crossing an ocean boundless, shoreless, and tempestuous, without a single beacon to light and direct them to the harbor of safety, without a dry-dock to repair their weak and diseased bodies, which bear on life's voyage the priceless cargo of an immortal soul.

The want of such an asylum brings to me daily some poor, bloated, sick creature, knocking at the door of this institution for admittance. The whole number of inebriates who have applied (in person at my office) to enter the asylum, is seven hundred and twenty-one, which are classified thus :

Liberally educated.....	157
Mechanics.....	465
Laborers.....	105
Total.....	727

One of the applicant's history I will give in a few words. About a year since a man called on me, who by his conversation and general appearance had evidently seen better days. He told me that he was a graduate of an Eastern college, and had been teaching school, in Maine, but by dissipation had lost his situation as a teacher, and was now homeless and penniless. He said he came to enquire if the asylum for inebriates was open, and to see if he could enter it. He told me that he knew his own weakness, and that in his present physical condition it was impossible for him to recover, and his only alternative was to go on the island among thieves or perish in the streets. For the further history of this man I am indebted to Dr. C., an Episcopal clergyman, of Brooklyn, which I will state in substance. "About dusk one Saturday evening," said Dr. C., "a man called at my house and enquired for me. The servant told him I was engaged. He then said that he wished to see me on particular business. I went to the

door, when the stranger said he wished to have a talk with me. I asked him in, when he first enquired if I was not from Vermont and if I did not graduate from such a college, and if I knew such a family, and such a young man, who was a class-mate of mine. All of these questions I answered in the affirmative. He then asked me when I had seen this class-mate of mine and what he was doing? I told him that the person he referred to was in New York about five years since engaged in writing for several periodicals, and bid fair to gain for himself a reputation in the literary world, as he was a fine scholar and would shine in any position. The man then asked me if I knew him. I told him I did not. Said he, please light another burner and see if you can recognise a familiar feature. I did as he requested, but could not find a line upon his countenance to remind me that I had ever seen his face before. Said he, 'I am the person whom you have been describing—one who has been your associate and classmate; one who at this moment stands robbed of every feature which was once engraven upon every class-mate's heart.' I replied, sir, you are imposing upon me—you are no such man. He replied, 'Do you not remember the time we walked to such a place; and have you forgotten the conversation that took place in regard to such a person?' I required no further proof. It was indeed my old acquaintance standing before me, a wreck of humanity, in whose haggard countenance I was unable to discover a single feature of a once bosom friend." Such is the appeal and history of one who in early years bid fair to out-strip all his associates. Such is the biography of thousands who are perishing in a more friendless ocean than the Polar sea. The impulses which prompted the men of our country to rescue the Arctic navigator were noble indeed; but the combined effort of our citizens to save thousands of our people from a clime more perilous than that in which Franklin perished, would be an epoch in our history, and an honor to our common humanity.

CHARTER

OF THE

NEW YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the United States Inebriate Asylum, for the reformation of the poor and destitute Inebriate, passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the act amending the same, passed April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and to change the name of this Institution."

PASSED MARCH 27TH, 1857.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An Act to incorporate the United States Inebriate Asylum, for the reformation of the poor and destitute Inebriate, passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the act amending the same, passed April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five," are hereby amended so as to read as follows :

§ 2. All persons who shall become subscribers pursuant to this act, shall be, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the New York State Inebriate Asylum.

§ 3. Any person donating the sum of ten dollars to the Asylum hereby incorporated, shall be deemed a subscriber and stockholder.

§ 4. The object of this Institution shall be for the medical treatment and control of the inebriate, and for that purpose it shall have power, in its corporate name, to take, purchase and hold real estate

in the State of New York, and erect thereon a building or buildings suitable for the purpose of an Asylum, herein before named, and to take, purchase, hold and convey such personal property as may be necessary to carry out the object of said Asylum, and for no other purpose whatever. Said Asylum shall have power to sue and be sued; to make and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure; to take and hold any grant or devise of land, or any donation or bequest of money or other personal property, to be applied to the founding and maintenance of said Asylum.

§ 5. The fund of said Institution shall be fifty thousand dollars, but may be increased to three hundred thousand dollars, at any time the Board of Trustees may think it compatible with the best interests of said Asylum, and shall be deemed personal property.

§ 6. All the affairs and concerns of said Asylum shall be managed by and conducted under the direction of forty Trustees, who shall be subscribers and citizens of the State of New York, and who shall be elected by the subscribers, after the present year, annually, on the first Monday in February of each year, by ballot, by plurality of subscribers present, or represented by proxy, each and every subscription of ten dollars having one vote; if, for any cause, such election shall not be so held, the said Asylum shall not be deemed dissolved, but said election shall be held within twelve months thereafter; notice of the time and place of each election shall be published for two weeks immediately preceding the day appointed therefor, in the State paper. The said Board of Trustees annually, from their own body, and as soon as may be after their election, shall proceed to elect by ballot a President and Treasurer of said Asylum, who, so long as they shall continue Trustees of said Asylum, shall hold their offices respectively during the pleasure of the Board of Trustees, and said Trustees shall have the power to fill vacancies in their own body, caused by the death, resignation, or removal from the State of New York, or otherwise, of any Trustee or Trustees, and to make all by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of this State, as they may deem proper for the management of the affairs of said Asylum, and shall appoint annually by ballot, at least thirty days before such election of Trustees of said Asylum, three fit and disinterested persons Inspectors of the then next election of Trustees, and at any time

before the election, supply any vacancy which may occur in the office of any such Inspector. Five of the Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. All committees, physicians, agents, and officers authorized by this act, or by the by-laws of this Asylum, shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees. Each Senatorial District of this State shall be entitled to one or more of the Trustees of said Institution, who shall reside in said district which he represents in the Board of Trustees.

§ 7. No subscriber of this Asylum shall be liable, in his or her individual capacity, for any contract, debt, or engagement of said Asylum, after the full amount of their subscription is paid in.

§ 8. John W. Francis, Washington Hunt, Benjamin F. Butler, Anson G. Phelps, Edward A. Lambert, William E. Dodge, N. A. Prince, David Hoadley, Jacob S. Miller, Noah Worrall, J. H. Ransom, Franklin Johnson, J. Edward Turner, Thomas W. Olcott, Henry A. Brewster, George W. Tift, C. P. Wood, Hamilton Murray, Henry P. Alexander, Allen Munroe, Charles H. Doolittle, William T. McCoun, Walter L. Sessions, Josiah B. Williams, Charles Cook, John Greig, R. H. Walworth, Charles H. Ruggles, Edward F. Shonard, Ransom Balcom, S. N. Sherman, Lucius S. May, Joseph Mulen, John Conkling, T. C. Brinsmade, John F. Rathbone, Peter S. Danforth, P. Richards, Frederick Juliard and Danforth K. Olney, shall constitute the first Board of Trustees, who shall hold their offices until a new Board of Trustees is elected, and they shall be Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to locate said Asylum, and to receive subscriptions to the funds of said Institution.

§ 9. Said Institution shall have power to receive and retain all inebriates who enter said Asylum, either voluntarily or by the order of the Committee of any habitual drunkard; all poor and destitute inebriates who are received into said Asylum shall be employed in some useful occupation in or about the said Asylum; said inebriates shall have all moneys accruing from their labor, after the expenses of their support in said Asylum shall have been paid, which shall be sent to their families monthly; if said inebriates have no families, it shall be paid to him or her at their discharge from said Institution.

§ 10. The Committee of the person of any habitual drunkard

duly appointed under existing laws may, in his or their discretion, commit such habitual drunkard to the custody of the Trustees, or other proper officers of said Asylum, there to remain until he shall be discharged therefrom by such Committee.

§ 11. The Board of Trustees of said Asylum shall make an annual report on the third Wednesday of January in each year, in detail, of their proceedings, income, expenditures, the number of patients admitted, discharged, and remaining in said Institution, verified by the affidavit of the President and Treasurer, which report shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

§ 12. This act shall continue in force for the period of fifty years, subject, however, to amendments, and repeal by the Legislature; and at the dissolution of said Institution, the Asylum and the grounds attached thereto shall be ceded to the State of New York, to be used by said State for some benevolent institution.

§ 13. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, }
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Albany,
[L. s.] the seventh day of April, in the year one thousand eight
hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State.

BY - LAWS
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

CHAPTER I.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

Time of election of Trustees. ARTICLE 1. The annual election of Trustees of this Institution required by the act of incorporation, to be held on the first Monday in February in each year, shall be held at the Institution; the poll to be opened at 12 o'clock M., and to continue open until 2 o'clock P. M.

The mode of electing Inspectors. 2. Before each election, the Board of Trustees shall appoint (at least thirty days) three fit and disinterested persons, Inspectors of the then next election of Trustees, and at any time before the election supply any vacancy which may occur in the office of any such Inspector.

The duties of Inspectors. 3. The Inspectors of elections, as soon as the poll is closed after any election, shall proceed to canvass the votes, and shall sign a certificate declaring who are the persons elected as Trustees for the ensuing year; and shall deliver the same to the Recording Secretary, to be filed and preserved.

CHAPTER II.

THE MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Time of the meeting of the Board. ARTICLE 1. There shall be a stated annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on the first Monday of February in each year, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Institution; and regular meetings of the Trustees shall be held on the second Tuesday of each month.

2. Special meetings may be called by the President at his discretion, and it shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to call such meeting, at the written request of not less than three Trustees; but no special meetings shall be called, without stating in general terms the business to be transacted. All meetings so occurring or called, shall be held at the office of the Institution, and shall be convened at 11 o'clock A. M. They may be adjourned from time to time, and by the consent of two-thirds of those present, to any other place of meeting. The Corresponding Secretary shall give timely notice of such meetings to all the Trustees; which notice shall be made by letter through the Post Office, directed to their respective places of residence.

The power of the President to call extra meetings of the Board.

How adjourned.

CHAPTER III.

ARTICLE 1. In case of the absence of the President, Vice-President, and second Vice-President, the Board shall appoint a President *pro tem*.

Duties of Vice-President and second Vice-President.

2. The order of proceedings shall be as follows: the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read before the Board proceeds to any other business; and no debate shall be admitted, nor question taken at such reading, except as to errors or inaccuracies.

The manner of opening the meeting of the Board.

3. The President shall determine all questions of order, and his decision shall be final, unless two members require an appeal to the Board. He shall name all Committees, unless herein otherwise provided, or unless the Board shall otherwise determine.

Powers of the President

4. Every member presenting a paper to the Chair shall first state its general purport; and every member who shall make a motion, or offer a resolution, or speak on any subject under discussion, shall rise and address the President.

Manner of making a motion or offering a resolution.

5. No debate shall be entered into on any motion or resolution, until it shall be stated from the Chair; and all motions shall, if requested by the President or by two members, be reduced to writing, and no member shall speak

Privilege of debate.

more than twice on any one question, without permission of the Board.

Manner of disposing of a question.

6. While a question is under consideration, no motion shall be made, except to amend, divide, commit, postpone, substitute, or lay upon the table; but it shall be in order at any time, on the call of three members, to take the previous question. Any member may call for the division of a question, or a resolution, where the sense will admit of it. If business of different kinds shall be called for at the same time by different members, the President shall determine the business that shall have the preference. The yeas and nays shall be taken, and shall be recorded on any question, if called for by any member previous to the decision on such question; but no motion for reconsideration shall be permitted, unless made by a member who was in the majority on the original question.

Powers of the President.

Appeal.

Adjournment.

7. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, but shall be decided without debate.

CHAPTER IV.

OFFICERS—MODE OF APPOINTMENT AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Officers.

ARTICLE 1. The following permanent officers shall be elected: A President, Vice-President, second Vice-President, Treasurer, Register, and Corresponding Secretary. They shall be elected by ballot, and the majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice.

Time of holding office and when the election of officers shall take place.

2. The President, Vice-President, second Vice-President, Treasurer, Register, and Corresponding Secretary shall hold their offices until the first election of Trustees by the subscribers; thereafter, and after every succeeding election, it shall be the first duty of the Trustees elected to elect these officers: but if they fail to do so under the previous provisions, then a President *pro tem.* and a Secretary *pro tem.* shall be appointed by a majority of the Trustees present; and thereafter a motion to proceed to a choice of these officers shall have the preference over all other business.

3. All officers, except the President, Vice-President, second Vice-President, Treasurer, Register, and Corresponding Secretary, shall hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Board. All vacancies occurring by the death, resignation, or otherwise, of any of the permanent officers, or in the Board of Trustees, shall be filled, for the remainder of the term of the Board, in the same manner as is provided for the appointment of such officers; and all vacancies shall be filled without any unnecessary delay.

The manner of filling offices made vacant by death and otherwise.

CHAPTER V.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be four Standing Committees appointed, viz.:

2. 1. On Finance.
2. " Location.
3. Construction and Repairs.
4. Management and Discipline.

3. Each Committee shall consist of five members. Each Committee shall appoint its own chairman. They shall be appointed by ballot, unless that formality is dispensed with by unanimous consent; and shall be reorganized after every election of Trustees by the subscribers. At the meetings of the Committees three shall be a quorum.

Manner of electing Chairmen of the Committees.

4. The respective duties of these Committees, in addition to those that may from time to time be committed to them, shall be as follows:

The duties of the Committees.

CHAPTER VI.

ON FINANCE.

ARTICLE 1. To devise and report to the Board ways and means to meet the expenses and claims on the Institution, and to raise funds for the same. They shall meet at least once every six months to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, and report them in full to the Board; and shall from time to time report all other necessary particu-

Meeting of the Committee.

lars connected with the financial concerns of the Institution. The Treasurer shall be a member of this Committee, but shall not act in auditing accounts.

COMMITTEE ON LOCATION.

2. The Committee on Location shall select and report to the Board (subject to their approval) a site for the Asylum; and for this purpose may receive all proposals which may be made by any city, town, individual or individuals, for such site, and may visit the same before any report be made to the Board of Trustees.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

3. The Committee of Construction and Repairs shall have the superintendence in constructing, repairing, remodeling or enlarging the edifice or edifices for the Asylum, and all the buildings connected with said Institution. They shall make all necessary reports from time to time to the Board of their business; and shall audit all accounts and demands arising in this department.

MANAGEMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

4. The Committee on Management and Discipline shall have the supervision of the Asylum. They shall make all appointments of Physicians, and supply all necessary wants of said Asylum. Shall make all rules and regulations for the government thereof; and report to the Board, monthly, a full and minute account of the number of patients received, discharged, and remaining in said Institution, and of all their transactions. Shall audit all accounts and demands arising in this department.

These several Committees shall establish regular monthly meetings, and appoint the day and hour of convening thereof, and extra meetings may be held at the call of their respective chairmen.

CHAPTER VII.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

ARTICLE 1. The President shall preside at all the meetings of the Board. He shall sign all contracts, agreements,

and other documents affecting the property or the liability of the Institution; unless when the execution of such papers is otherwise provided for by the Board. Shall see that all statements and reports required to be made by the charter are filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

2. The Vice-President, in the absence of the President, shall preside over the Board of Trustees, and exercise all powers delegated to the President. The second Vice-President, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, shall preside over the Board of Trustees, and exercise all powers delegated to the President and Vice-President.

Duties of the
Vice-President and second Vice-President.

3. The Treasurer shall receive all the dues and collections of the Institution. He shall pay all demands and claims against the Institution, and take and file in proper order the vouchers on which the payments are made, and shall take proper receipts and discharges thereof. He shall pay no moneys except under authority emanating from the Board.

Duties of the
Treasurer.

Filing of
Bills and
Receipts.
Payment of
Money.

He shall keep, or cause to be kept, a regular cash book constantly written up, showing his receipts and payments. He shall also open, or cause to be opened, a regular set of books, and such other books as may be found necessary.

Books
opened.

Shall examine and prepare for auditing all accounts against the Institution. He shall balance the books of the Institution on the first day of January and July of each year.

He shall also prepare the annual report to be made to the Secretary of State, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation. He shall give bonds to the Institution, with sureties satisfactory to the Board, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to him.

Report of the
Treasurer to
the Secretary
of State.

Bonds of the
Treasurer.

4. The Register shall keep a journal of all the business transacted before the Board of Trustees and the reports of each Committee, which he shall enter in a book kept for that purpose. At the opening of the meeting of the Board, he shall read the record of the previous meeting,

Duties of the
Register.

and if correct, shall certify the same, by placing his signature to the journal. In the absence of the Register, the Board shall appoint a Register *pro tem*.

5. The Corresponding Secretary shall keep a letter book, in which shall be entered a copy of all the letters written in connection with the business of the Institution. He shall file all letters received for said Institution, and answer the same. In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, the Board shall appoint a Corresponding Secretary *pro tem*.

The duties of
the Corresponding
Secretary.

CHAPTER VIII.

CORPORATION SEAL.

ARTICLE 1. The corporate seal of the Institution shall be engraved with an appropriate device, and with the name of the Institution; and shall be in the keeping of the Treasurer, to be used under the direction of the Board of Trustees.

Corporation
Seal.

CHAPTER IX.

ALTERATION OR SUSPENSION OF BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE 1. None of the foregoing By-Laws shall be repealed or altered, unless a majority of the Trustees vote for the repeal or alteration; nor unless upon a motion offered for that purpose at a meeting of the Board at least a month previous thereto; and with the like previous notice through the Post Office, to each Trustee of the time and place of the meeting of the Board; and of the general object of the intended motion. But any of the By-Laws may be suspended by the unanimous vote of the Board at any meeting thereof, not less than two-thirds of the whole Board being present; but such suspensions not to continue longer than to the next subsequent meeting of the Board.

The power to
alter the
By-Laws.

Suspension
of the
By-Laws

THE FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, <i>New York.</i>	Hon. Washington Hunt, <i>Lockport.</i>
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John W. Francis, M. D., "	" Josiah B. Williams, <i>Ithaca.</i>
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Jacob S. Miller, M. D., "	Hamilton Murray, Esq., <i>Oswego.</i>
Franklin Johnson, Esq., "	Allen Munroe, Esq., <i>Syracuse.</i>
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George W. Tift, Esq., <i>Buffalo.</i>	John Conkling, Esq., <i>Port Jervis.</i>
Henry A. Brewster, Esq., <i>Rochester.</i>	Pelatiah Richards, Esq., <i>Warrensburgh.</i>
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., <i>Geneseo.</i>	Peter S. Danforth, Esq., <i>Middleburgh.</i>

Officers of the Board.

HON. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, *President.*
HON. WILLIAM F. MCCOUN, *Vice-President.*
HON. JOSIAH B. WILLIAMS, *Second Vice-President.*
T. J. GARDINER, *Register.*
J. EDWARD TURNER, *Corresponding Secretary.*
J. H. RANSOM, *Treasurer.*

COMMITTEES.

Committee on Finance.

WILLIAM E. DODGE,	CHARLES COOK,
JOHN F. RATHBONE,	HENRY P. ALEXANDER,
J. EDWARD TURNER.	

Committee on Location.

REUBEN H. WALWORTH,	RANSOM BALCOM,
WASHINGTON HUNT,	EDWARD A. LAMBERT
J. EDWARD TURNER.	

RESOLUTION OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ALBANY, *Feb. 8th*, 1857.

Resolved, "That this Society commend the objects sought to be attained by the project for an Asylum for Inebriates to the favor and earnest support, not only of the Legislature of the State, but to the public at large."

The foregoing resolution was offered by George Burr, M. D., of Binghamton, and unanimously adopted by the Society during its recent session.

SYLVESTER D. WILLARD, *Secretary*.

MEMORIAL AND RESOLUTION OF THE ONONDAGA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

*To the Honorable the Senate and
Assembly of the State of New York:*

The undersigned, your memorialists, the officers and members of the Onondaga Medical Society, have watched with much interest the progress made by Dr. Turner and others in establishing an Inebriate Asylum, and have rejoiced at the success which has crowned their labors.

The spirit which has been exhibited by our citizens needs but to be seconded by your Honorable Body, to realize the establishment of an Institution, which, in the opinion of your memorialists, will prove to be one of the most important and beneficial in its influence and results, which was ever projected for an unfortunate portion of

our fellow-citizens. From a long experience in the duties of that profession which has brought us in daily contact with the victims of a diseased appetite, we have been forced to the conclusion that an Institution in which the patient could be medically and morally treated, would prove to be of greater benefit socially, politically, and charitably, than any other institution of its nature in our land.

Your memorialists believe that the system projected by the friends of that undertaking is founded upon correct scientific and pathological views, and that if it shall appear worthy to your Honorable Body to lend the needed assistance in conjunction with that which has been so promptly extended by our fellow-citizens at large, we shall readily experience that benefit which can be realized in no other manner, and which we sincerely believe will result in a success more perfect, than may be expected by those less acquainted with the many forms and characteristics of this unfortunate and extensive malady.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the public assistance may be extended to an undertaking which may prove a public benefit, and that the private confidence and individual efforts may be generously seconded and encouraged by the guardians of the public welfare; and your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

In testimony whereof, witness the Seal of our Society and the signatures of its President and Secretary.

Syracuse, January 27th, 1857.

A. B. SHIPMAN, M. D., *President.*

WM. MANLIUS SMITH, M. D., *Sec.*

Whereas, a State Inebriate Asylum has been chartered and organized by the Legislature of the State of New York, and ready to go into operation as soon as the needful funds have been secured to it; and whereas, Dr. Turner and some others, members of the Medical profession, have, by great perseverance, secured private subscriptions to the amount of nearly fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of securing a fund for the use of said Institution, whenever the like amount shall be granted by the Legislature:—Therefore

Resolved, That a memorial be addressed by this Society to the Honorable the Legislature of this State, setting forth the views of this Society, and praying the Legislature to meet the public expectations in granting the requisite assistance for putting the Institution into operation.

The above is a copy of the preamble and resolution adopted by the Onondaga Medical Society at its semi-annual meeting in Syracuse, January 27th, 1857.

WM. MANLIUS SMITH, *Sec.*

COPY OF A PETITION SIGNED BY

THIRTEEN HUNDRED PHYSICIANS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

To the Legislature of the State of New York, in Senate and Assembly convened :

We, the undersigned, Physicians and Citizens of the State of New York, would respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the vital importance of an immediate appropriation of a sum of money sufficient to build the Inebriate Asylum, which has already been chartered by the State of New York. We, as practitioners, have long felt the necessity of having an asylum, where the inebriate could be *medically and morally* treated, with sufficient restraint to control the patient.

Without such an institution the Physician has been compelled to turn from his patient, discouraged, disheartened, and defeated—and the victim of this painful malady, be he rich or poor, high or low, educated or uneducated, alike must find a drunkard's death and a drunkard's grave. With this institution, we can save hundreds, who are now crowding our insane asylums, inundating our courts, dying in our prisons, and perishing in our streets.

We are not inclined to urge the argument of economy in establishing the Inebriate Asylum, (although we have every reason to believe that it will be a self-supporting institution,) when fifty-five per cent. of all our insanity, and sixty-eight per cent. of all our idleness, springs directly or indirectly from Inebriety alone. We regard it as a matter of duty so sacred, that until discharged we have no right as a moral and enlightened people to finish our great internal improvements, erect monuments in commemoration of battles, public works to art, or even costly temples to God.

We maintain that our whole lives spent in our professional duties, and as private citizens, go to prove that in the present state of society there is no institution so much needed as an asylum for inebriates. *Medical science demands it; civilization demands it; morality demands it; Christianity demands it; and every thing sacred and good in our country demands it.*

We commend this great and Philanthropic object to your enlightened minds and noble impulses; trusting that the Inebriate Asylum will be an ornament to the State of New York, and stand among the brightest tributes of humanity, which our country or the world has ever created for the benefit of mankind.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Valentine Mott, M. D.,	New York,	Lawrence Proudfoot, M. D.,	New York.
John W. Francis, M. D.,	"	W. C. Palmer, M. D.,	"
Alexander H. Stevens, M. D.,	"	Abram D. Wilson, M. D.	"
Edward Delafield, M. D.,	"	Edward Bayard, M. D.,	"
Martyn Paine, M. D.,	"	Richard S. Kissam, M. D.,	"
Joseph M. Smith, M. D.,	"	B. F. Joslin, M. D.,	"
Willard Parker, M. D.,	"	Alfred Freeman, M. D.,	"
Thomas Cook, M. D.,	"	John F. Gray, M. D.,	"
Alfred C. Post, M. D.,	"	B. W. Budd, M. D.,	"
Gunning S. Bedford, M. D.,	"	Clark Wright, M. D.,	"
Isaac Wood, M. D.,	"	George Belcher, M. D.,	"
D. Meredith Reese, M. D.,	"	C. Henschel, M. D.,	"
John C. Cheeseman, M. D.,	"	James B. Kissam, M. D.,	"
John W. Draper, M. D.,	"	Lewis T. Warner, M. D.,	"
John Torrey, M. D.,	"	Alonzo S. Ball, M. D.,	"
Chandler R. Gilman, M. D.,	"	Robert McMurray, M. D.,	"
Alonzo Clark, M. D.,	"	Otto Rotton, M. D.,	"
Jared Linsley, M. D.,	"	S. R. Kirby, M. D.,	"
Horace Green, M. D.,	"	James M. Quinn, M. D.,	"
John P. Batchelder, M. D.,	"	J. Marion Sims, M. D.,	"
Benjamin Ogden, M. D.,	"	D. Ayres, M. D.,	Brooklyn.
Robert Watts, M. D.,	"	A. J. Berry, M. D.,	"
James E. Wood, M. D.,	"	W. N. Blackman, M. D.,	"
J. M. Carnochan, M. D.,	"	J. Ball, M. D.,	"
William H. Van Buren, M. D.,	"	J. Barker, M. D.,	"
John Neilson, M. D.,	"	Daniel Brooks, M. D.,	"
John Watson, M. D.,	"	George J. Bennet, M. D.,	"
Edward H. Dixon, M. D.,	"	A. N. Bell, M. D.,	"

R. Ogden Doremus, M. D.,	New York.	J. Crane, M. D.,	Brooklyn.
Edward G. Ludlow, M. D.,	"	E. N. Colt, M. D.,	"
Alexander F. Vache, M. D.,	"	L. J. S. Cooper, M. D.,	"
Gurdon Buck, M. D.,	"	D. A. Dodge, M. D.,	"
William Detmold, M. D.,	"	Charles Davis, M. D.,	"
John T. Metcalfe, M. D.,	"	E. Devendorf, M. D.,	"
John Miller, M. D.,	"	E. Mac Farlan, M. D.,	"
Edmund R. Peaslee, M. D.,	"	Rich. H. Thompson, M. D.,	Quarantine, S. I.
B. Fordyce Barker, M. D.,	"	Alden March, M. D.,	Albany.
Edwin Hamilton Davis, M. D.,	"	James McNaughten, M. D.,	"
Jacob S. Miller, M. D.,	"	Peter McNaughten, M. D.,	"
Henry G. Cox, M. D.,	"	Thomas Hun, M. D.,	"
Edward H. Parker, M. D.,	"	James H. Armsby, M. D.,	"
Lewis A. Sayre, M. D.,	"	Dr. Quackenbush,	"
John J. Crane, M. D.,	"	John Swinburne, M. D.,	"
F. U. Johnston, M. D.,	"	Thomas C. Brinsmade, M. D.,	Troy.
G. P. Cammann, M. D.,	"	Thomas W. Blatchford, M. D.,	"
Alexander B. Hosack, M. D.,	"	A. Watkins, M. D.,	"
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William Cockcroft, M. D.,	"	N. H. Dearing, M. D.,	"
James R. Chilton, M. D.,	"	D. P. Bissell, M. D.,	"
H. P. De Wees, M. D.,	"	G. D. Thomas, M. D.,	"
W. W. Hall, M. D.,	"	M. M. Bagg, M. D.,	"
Samuel S. Purple, M. D.,	"	John P. Gray, M. D.,	"
James O. Smith, M. D.,	"	J. F. Trowbridge, M. D.,	Syracuse.
Stephen Smith, M. D.,	"	John O. Shipman, M. D.,	"
Alanson S. Jones, M. D.,	"	M. M. White, M. D.,	"
Alexander B. Mott, M. D.,	"	J. P. Dunlap, M. D.,	"
J. L. Oatman, M. D.,	"	W. W. Porter, M. D.,	"
F. A. Putnam, M. D.,	"	And twelve hundred others in the State.	

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN
IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,

ARE AMONG THE FIRST WHO SUBSCRIBED TO THE FUND OF THE

UNITED STATES INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

Judges of the U. S. District Court.
Hon. Samuel R. Betts.

Judges of Superior Court.
Chief Justice Thomas J. Oakley.
Justice John Slosson.
Justice John Duer.
Justice Joseph S. Bosworth.
Justice Murray Hoffman.

Judges of Supreme Court.
Hon. William Mitchell.
Hon. Edward P. Cowles.
Hon. Thomas W. Clerke.
Hon. Henry E. Davies.
Hon. James R. Whiting.

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Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham.
Hon. Charles P. Daly.
Hon. John R. Brady.

Judges of Marine Court.
Hon. Florence McCarthy.
Hon. Albert A. Thompson.
Hon. Charles E. Birdsall.

City Judge.
Hon. Elisha S. Capron.

Recorder.
Hon. James M. Smith, Jr.

District Attorney.
A. Oakley Hall, Esq.

Counsel to the Corporation.
Lorenzo B. Shepard, Esq.

Comptroller.
Azariah C. Flagg, Esq.

Surrogate.
Alexander W. Bradford, Esq.

Sheriff.
James C. Willett, Esq.

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Charles Butler, Esq.
Hon. Robert Emmett.
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Robert J. Dillon, Esq.
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William E. Dodge, Esq.
Robert B. Minturn, Esq.
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Simeon Draper, Esq.
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William Penfold, Esq.
James Harrall, Esq.
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Bishops.
Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D.
Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.
Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D.

Charles King, LL. D., President of
Columbia College.
Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., Chancellor
of the University.
Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

Editors of Medical Journals.
David M. Reese, M. D.—New York
Medical Gazette.
Ed. H. Dixon, M. D.—The Scalpel.
Henry D. Bulkley, M. D.—New York
Medical Times.
Samuel S. Purple, M. D.—New York
Journal of Medicine.
W. W. Hall, M. D.—Journal of Health.
Richard H. Thompson, M. D.—Health
Officer, Quarantine, Staten Island.

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Rev. W. Bradford, {
Rev. H. M. Field, { N. Y. Evangelist.
Rev. J. P. Thompson—The Independ't
Rev. Elbert S. Porter, — Christian
Intelligencer.
Rev. Frederick Farley, D. D.—Chris-
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Churchman.
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Hon. H. J. Raymond—Daily Times.
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Gerard Hallock, Esq.—Jour. of Com.
John B. Hall, Esq.—Commercial Adv.
Col. James W. Webb—Cour. & En.
Hon. Erastus Brooks—N. Y. Express.
M. S. Beach, Esq.—New York Sun.
Gideon J. Tucker, Esq.—Daily News.
Gen. G. P. Morris, {
N. P. Willis, Esq., { H. Jour. (weekly).

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF TWO HUNDRED CLERGYMEN

IN THE
CITIES OF NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN,

WHO HAVE SUBSCRIBED TO

THE UNITED STATES INEBRIATE ASYLUM,
Ten Dollars, (one Share.)

Adams, D.D. Rev. William,	\$10	Gordon, D.D. Rev. W. R.	\$10	Ogilby, Rev. Frederica.	\$10
Alexander, D.D. Rev. J. W.	10	Gallaudet, Rev. Thomas,	10	Potts, D.D. Rev. George,	10
Abbott, Rev. Gorham, D.	10	Gillette, Rev. A. D.	10	Phillips, D.D. Rev. W. W.	10
Abbott, Rev. Jacob	10	Guion, Rev. Thomas T.	10	Parker, D.D. Rev. Joel,	10
Allen, Rev. Stephen T.	10	Guldin, Rev. John C.	10	Perry, D.D. Rev. James H.	10
Bethune, D.D. Rev. G. W.	10	Hawks, D.D. Rev. Francis L.	10	Prenitts, D.D. Rev. George L.	10
Brigham, D.D. Rev. John,	10	Higbee, D.D. Rev. Edward Y.	10	Price, D.D. Rev. J. H.	10
Bush, D.D. Rev. George	10	Hatfield, D.D. Rev. Edwin F.	10	Prince, Rev. Newell A.	10
Bedell, D.D. Rev. G. T.	10	Hutton, D.D. Rev. Mancius S.	10	Porter, Rev. Elbert S.	10
Bellows, D.D. Rev. Henry W.	10	Haight, D.D. Rev. Benj. I.	10	Prime, Rev. S. J.	10
Burchard, D. D. Rev. Samuel D.	10	Hardenbergh, D.D. Rev. J. B.	10	Peck, Rev. Francis,	10
Beecher, Rev. H. W.	10	Hallock, D.D. Rev. Wm. A.	10	Partridge, Rev. A. H.	10
Beach, Rev. Alfred B.	10	Holdich, D.D. Rev. Joseph,	10	Pound, Rev. Jesse,	10
Baldwin, Rev. Theron,	10	Henry D.D. Rev. C. S.	10	Pisbury, Rev. Benjamin,	10
Bangs, Rev. Hernan.	10	Hogarth, Rev. W.	10	Prestley, Rev. James,	10
Bidwell, Rev. W. H.	10	Hopkins, Rev. John H. jr.	10	Quackenbush, Rev. D. M. L.	10
Bissell, Rev. S. B. S.	10	Hernance, Rev. John P.	10	Robinson, D.D. Rev. Edward,	10
Bradford, Rev. William,	10	Hobart, Rev. J. H.	10	Rockwell, Rev. J. Edson,	10
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Backus, Rev. J. S.	10	Hart, Rev. A. Bloomer,	10	Smith, D.D. Rev. Henry B.	10
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Balch, Rev. Wm. S.	10	Hatfield, Rev. R. M.	10	Spencer D.D. Rev. J. A.	10
Bannard, Rev. Wm.	10	Hare, Rev. George S.	10	Sawyer, D.D. Rev. T. J.	10
Budington, Rev. Wm. J.	10	Haskins Rev. S. M.	10	Storrs, D.D. Rev. R. S. jr.	10
Cheever, D.D. Rev. George B.	10	Irving, Rev. Pierre P.	10	Seaver, Rev. Horace,	10
Canfield, D.D. Rev. E. H.	10	Inskip, Rev. John, S.	10	Sanderson, Rev. Joseph.	10
Cutler, D.D. Rev. B. C.	10	James, Rt. Rev. Bishop	10	Senseman, Rev. E. T.	10
Campbell, D.D. Rev. A. E.	10	Jelliffe, Rev. Hiram,	10	Skinner, Rev. Thos. H. jr.	10
Chambers, D.D. Rev. T. W.	10	Jones, Rev. Lot	10	Searles, Rev. J. E.	10
Corey, Rev. Sidney A.	10	Johnson, Rev. Evan M.	10	Smith, Rev. T. Ralston jr.	10
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De Witt, D.D. Rev. Thomas,	10	Mahan, D.D. Rev. M.	10	Vermilya, D. D. Rev. Thos. E.	10
Dickinson, D.D. Rev. E. W.	10	Magoon, D.D. Rev. E. L.	10	Vinton, D.D. Rev. Francis,	10
Denison, Rev. S. D.	10	Mathews, D.D. Rev. J. M.	10	Van Kleeck, D.D. Rev. E. B.	10
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Finney, Rev. Spencer L.	10	Norton, Rev. Charles C.	10	Woodruff, Rev. George W.	10
Field, Rev. Henry M.	10	Nash, Rev. Albert,	10	Young Rev. J. S	10
Fox, Rev. Henry J.	10	Osgood, D.D. Rev. Samuel,	10		